

# REM

**REMONSTRANCE**, *n. f.* [*remonstrance*, Fr. from *remonstrare*.]  
1. Show; discovery. Not in use.  
You may marvel, why I would not rather  
Make rash remonstrance of my hidden power,  
Than let him be so lost. *Shakef. Meas. for Meas.*  
2. Strong representation.  
The same God, which revealeth it to them, would also  
give them power of confirming it unto others, either with  
miraculous operation, or with strong and invincible remon-  
strance of sound reason. *Hooker, b. v. f. 10.*  
A large family of daughters have drawn up a remonstrance,  
in which they set forth, that their father, having refused to  
take in the Spectator, they offered to 'bate him the article of  
bread and butter in the tea-table. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Importunate passions surround the man, and will not suffer  
him to attend to the remonstrances of justice. *Rogers.*  
To REMONSTRATE, *v. n.* [*remonstrare*, Lat. *remonstrare*,  
Fr.] To make a strong representation; to show reasons on  
any side in strong terms.  
**REMORA**, *n. f.* [*Latin*.]  
1. A let or obstacle.  
2. A fish or a kind of worm that sticks to ships, and retards  
their passage through the water.  
Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, herring, roach  
and remora. *Peacham on Blazoning.*  
The remora is about three quarters of a yard long; his  
body before three inches and a half over, thence tapering to  
the tail end; his mouth two inches and a half over; his  
chops ending angularly; the nether a little broader; and  
produced forward near an inch; his lips rough with a great  
number of little prickles. *Grew.*  
To REMORATE, *v. a.* [*remorare*, Latin.] To hinder; to  
delay. *Diol.*  
**REMORSE**, *n. f.* [*remorsus*, Lat.]  
1. Pain of guilt.  
Not that he believed they could be restrained from that  
impious act by any remorse of conscience, or that they had  
not wickedness enough to design and execute it. *Clarendon.*  
2. Tenderness; pity; sympathetic sorrow.  
Many little esteem of their own lives, yet, for remorse  
of their wives and children, would be withheld. *Spenser.*  
Shylock, thou lead'st this fashion of thy malice  
To the last hour of act; and then 'tis thought,  
Thou'lt shew thy mercy and remorse more strange;  
Than is thy strange apparent cruelty. *Shakef. Mer. of Ven.*  
The rogues slighted me into the river, with as little remorse  
as they would have drowned a bitch's blind puppies. *Shakef.*  
Curse on th' unpard'ning prince, whom tears can draw  
To no remorse; who rules by lion's law. *Dryden.*  
**REMORSEFUL**, *adj.* [*remorseful* and *full*.] Tender; compassionate.  
O Eglamour, think not I flatter,  
Valiant and wife, remorseful well accomplish'd, *Shakef.*  
Love, that comes too late,  
Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried,  
To the great tender turns a froward offence. *Shakef.*  
The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day  
Is crept into the bosom of the sea. *Shakef. Henry VI.*  
**REMORSELESS**, *adj.* [*from remorse*.] Unpitied; cruel; savage.  
Where were the nymphs, when the remorseless deep  
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas. *Milton.*  
O the inexpressible horror that will seize upon a finner,  
when he stands arraigned at the bar of divine justice! when  
he shall see his accuser, his judge, the witnesses, all his re-  
morseless adversaries. *South's Sermons.*  
**REMOTE**, *adj.* [*remotus*, Lat.]  
1. Distant; not immediate.  
In this narrow scantling of capacity, it is not all remote and  
even apparent good that affects us. *Locke.*  
2. Distant; not at hand.  
3. Removed far off; placed not near.  
Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either  
amongst, or remote from all bodies, it can, in this uniform  
idea of space, no where find any bounds. *Locke.*  
In quiet shades, content with rural sports,  
Give me a life, remote from guilty courts. *Granville.*  
4. Foreign.  
5. Distant; not closely connected.  
An unadvised transiency from the effect to the remotest  
cause. *Glanvill.*  
Syllogism serves not to furnish the mind with intermediate  
ideas, that shew the connection of remote ones. *Locke.*  
6. Alien; not agreeing.  
All those propositions, how remote soever from reason, are  
so faced, that men will sooner part with their lives, than  
suffer themselves to doubt of them. *Locke.*  
7. Abstracted.  
**REMOTELY**, *adv.* [*from remote*.] Not nearly; at a distance.  
It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was thinly inha-  
bited, at least not remotely planted before the flood. *Brown.*  
Two lines in Mezentius and Lausus are indeed remotely al-  
lied to Virgil's sense, but too like the tenderness of Ovid, Dry.

# REMI

While the fainting Dutch remotely fire to point him T  
In the first front amidst a slaughter'd pile, *Smith.*  
**REMOVEDNESS**, *n. f.* [*from remote*.] State of being remote;  
distance; not nearness.  
The joys of heaven are like the stars, which by reason of  
our remoteness appear extremely little. *Boyle.*  
Titian employed brown and earthly colours upon the fore-  
part, and has reserved his greater light for remotenesses and the  
back part of his landscapes. *Dryden.*  
If the greatest part of bodies escape our notice by their re-  
moteness, others are no less concealed by their minuteness. *Locke.*  
His obscurities generally arise from the remoteness of the  
customs, persons and things he alludes to. *Addison.*  
**REMOVAL**, *n. f.* [*from removere*, Lat.] The act of remov-  
ing; the state of being removed to distance.  
All this safety were removal, and thy defence absence. *Sha.*  
This act persuades me,  
'Tis the removal of the duke and her. *Shakef.*  
The consequent strictly taken, may be a fallacious illu-  
sion, in reference to antecedency or consequence; as to con-  
clude from the position of the antecedent unto the position of  
the consequent, or from the removal of the consequent to  
the removal of the antecedent. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**REMOVABLE**, *adj.* [*from remove*.] Such as may be removed.  
The Irish bishops have their clergy in such subjection, that  
they dare not complain of them; for knowing their own in-  
capacity, and that they are therefore removable at their bi-  
shop's will, yield what pleaseth him. *Spenser.*  
In such a chapel, such curate is removable at the pleasure  
of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*  
**REMOVAL**, *n. f.* [*from remove*.]  
1. The act of putting out of any place.  
By which removal of one extremity with another, the  
world, seeking to procure a remedy, hath purchased a mere  
exchange of the evil before felt. *Hooker.*  
2. The act of putting away.  
The removal of such a disease is not to be attempted by  
active remedies, no more than a thorn in the flesh is to be  
taken away by violence. *Arbutnot.*  
3. Diminution from a post.  
If the removal of these persons from their posts has pro-  
duced such popular commotions, the continuance of them  
might have produced something more fatal. *Addison.*  
Whether his removal was caused by his own fears or other  
men's artifices, supposing the throne to be vacant, the body  
of the people was left at liberty to chuse what form of go-  
vernment they pleased. *Swift.*  
4. The state of being removed.  
The sitting still of a paralytick, whilst he prefers it to a  
removal, is voluntary. *Locke.*  
To REMOVE, *v. a.* [*removere*, Lat. *removere*, Fr.]  
1. To put from its place; to take or put away.  
Good God remove  
The means that makes us strangers! *Shakef. Macbeth.*  
He removeth away the speech of the trully, and taketh  
away the understanding of the aged. *Job xii. 20.*  
Remove thy stroke away from me; I am consumed by the  
blow. *Psal. xxxix. 13.*  
So would he have removed thee out of the straight into a  
broad place. *Job xxxvi. 16.*  
He longer in this paradise to dwell  
Permits not; to remove thee I am come,  
And send thee from the garden forth to till  
The ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea  
to another, is many times in his choice. *Locke.*  
You, who fill the blissful seats above  
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,  
But every monarch be the scourge of God;  
If from your thoughts Ulysses you remove,  
Who rul'd his subjects with a father's love. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
2. To place at a distance.  
They are farther removed from a title to be innate, and the  
doubt of their being native impressions on the mind, is  
stronger against these moral principles than the other. *Locke.*  
To REMOVE, *v. n.*  
1. To change place.  
2. To go from one place to another.  
A short exile must for show precede;  
The term expir'd, from Candia they remove,  
And happy each at home enjoys his love. *Dryden.*  
How oft from pomp and state did I remove  
To feed despair. *Prior.*  
**REMOVE**, *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. Change of place.  
2. Susceptibility of being removed. Not in use.  
What is early received in any considerable strength of im-  
pression, grows into our tender natures; and therefore is of dif-  
ficult remove. *Locke.*  
3. Translation

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3. Translation of one to the place of another.  
Rosaline, this favour thou shalt wear;  
Hold, take you this, my sweet, and give me thine;  
So shall Biron take me for Rosaline.  
And change your favours too; so shall your loves  
Woo contrary deceiv'd by these removers. *Shakef.*  
4. State of being removed.  
This place should be both school and university, not need-  
ing a remove to any other house of scholarship. *Milton.*  
He that considers how little our constitution can bear a  
remove into parts of this air, not much higher than that we  
breathe in, will be satisfied, that the allwise architect has  
suited our organs, and the bodies that are to effect them, one  
to another. *Locke.*  
5. Act of moving a cheftman or draught.  
6. Departure; act of going away.  
So look'd Astrea, her remove design'd,  
On those distressed friends she left behind. *Waller.*  
7. The act of changing place.  
Let him, upon his removes from one place to another, pro-  
cure recommendation to some person of quality residing in  
the place whither he removeth. *Bacon's Essays.*  
8. A stop in the scale of gradation.  
In all the visible corporeal world, quite down from us, the  
descent is by easy steps, and a continued series of things, that  
in each remove differ very little one from the other. *Locke.*  
A freholder is but one remove from a legislator, and ought  
to stand up in the defence of those laws. *Addison.*  
9. A small distance.  
The fiercest contentions of men are between creatures equal  
in nature, and capable, by the greatest distinction of circum-  
stances, of but a very small remove one from another. *Rogers.*  
10. Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.  
His horse wanted two removes, your horse wanted nails. *Sw.*  
**REMOVED**, *particp. adj.* [*from remove*.] Remote; separate  
from others.  
Your accent is something finer, than you could purchase in  
so removed a dwelling. *Shakef. As You Like it.*  
**REMOVEDNESS**, *n. f.* [*from removed*.] The state of being  
removed; remoteness.  
I have eyes under my service, which look upon his re-  
movedness. *Shakef.*  
**REMOVED**, *n. f.* [*from remove*.] One that removes.  
The mislayer of a merstone is to blame; but the unjust  
judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he defineth  
amids. *Bacon.*  
Hasty fortune maketh an enterpriser and remover, but the  
exercised fortune maketh the able man. *Bacon.*  
To REMOUNT, *v. n.* [*remounter*, Fr.] To mount again.  
Stout Cymon soon remounts, and cleft in two  
His rival's head. *Dryden.*  
The rest remounts with the ascending vapours, or is washed  
down into rivers, and transmitted into the sea. *Woodward.*  
**REMUNERABLE**, *adj.* [*from remunerare*.] Rewardable.  
To REMUNERATE, *v. a.* [*remunerare*, Lat. *remunerare*, Fr.]  
To reward; to repay; to requite; to recompense.  
Is he not then beholden to the man,  
That brought her for this high good turn so far?  
Yes; and will nobly remunerate. *Shakef. Titus Andronic.*  
Money the king thought not fit to demand, because he had  
received satisfaction in matters of so great importance; and  
because he could not remunerate them with any general pa-  
don, being prevented therein by the coronation pardon. *Bacon.*  
In another parable, he represents the great beneficence of  
wherewith the Lord shall remunerate the faithful servant. *Boyle.*  
**REMUNERATION**, *n. f.* [*remuneratio*, Fr. *remuneratio*, Lat.]  
Reward; requital; recompense; repayment.  
Bear this significant to the country maid, Jaquenetta; there  
is remuneration, for the best ward of mine honour is reward-  
ing my dependants. *Shakef. Love's Labour Lost.*  
He begets a security of himself, and a careless eye on the  
last remuneration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
A collation is a donation of some vacant benefice in the  
church, especially when such donation is freely bestowed  
without any prospect of an evil remuneration. *Ayliffe.*  
**REMUNERATIVE**, *adj.* [*from remunerare*.] Exercised in giving  
rewards.  
The knowledge of particular actions seems requisite to the  
attainment of that great end of God, in the manifestation of  
his punitive and remunerative justice. *Boyle.*  
To REMURMUR, *v. a.* [*re and murmur*.] To utter back in  
murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds.  
Her fate is whisper'd by the gentle breeze,  
And told in sighs to all the trembling trees;  
The trembling trees, in ev'ry plain and wood,  
Her fate remurmur to the silver flood. *Pope.*  
To REMURMUR, *v. n.* [*remurmure*, Lat.] To murmur back;  
to echo a low hoarse sound.  
Her fellow nymphs the mountains tear  
With loud laments, and break the yielding air;  
The realms of Mars remurmur'd all around,  
And echoes to th' Athenian shores rebound. *Dryden.*

# REN

His untimely fate, th' Angitian woods  
In sighs remurmur'd to the Fucine floods. *Dryden.*  
**RENA'RD**, *n. f.* [*renard*, a fox, Fr.] The name of a fox in  
fable.  
Before the break of day,  
Renard through the hedge had made his way. *Dryden.*  
**RENA'SCENT**, *adj.* [*renascens*, Lat.] Produced again; rising  
again into being.  
**RENA'SCIBLE**, *adj.* [*renascor*, Lat.] Possible to be produced  
again.  
To RENAVIGATE, [*re and navigare*.] To sail again.  
**RENCOUNTER**, *n. f.* [*rencontre*, Fr.]  
1. Clash; collision.  
You may as well expect two bowls should grow sensible by  
rubbing, as that the rencounter of any bodies should awaken  
them into perception. *Collier.*  
2. Personal opposition.  
Virgil's friends thought fit to alter a line in Venus's speech,  
that has a relation to the rencounter. *Addison.*  
So when the trumpet founding gives the sign,  
The juffling chiefs in rude rencounter join;  
So meet, and so renew the dextrous fight;  
Their clattering arms with the fierce shock rebound. *Gran.*  
3. Loose or casual engagement.  
The confederates should turn to their advantage their appa-  
rent odds in men and horse; and by that means out-number  
the enemy in all rencounters and engagements. *Addison.*  
4. Sudden combat without premeditation.  
To RENCOU'NER, *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.]  
1. To clash; to collide.  
2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.  
3. To skirmish with another.  
4. To fight hand to hand.  
To REND, *v. a.* [*pret. and pret. pass. rent*.] [*rentan*, Saxon.]  
To tear with violence; to lacerate.  
Will you hence  
Before the tag return, whose rage doth rend  
Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear  
What they are used to bear. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*  
He rent a lion as he would have rent a kid, and he had no-  
thing in his hand. *Jud. xiv. 4.*  
I will not rend away all the kingdom, but give one tribe to  
thy son. *1 Kings xi. 13.*  
By the thund'rer's stroke it from th' root is rent,  
So sure the blows, which from high heaven are sent. *Cowley.*  
What you command me to relate,  
Renews the sad remembrance of our fate,  
An empire from its old foundations rent. *Dryden.*  
Look round to see  
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;  
Then rend it off. *Dryden's Zenis.*  
Is it not as much reason to say, when any monarchy was  
shattered to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects,  
that God was careful to preserve monarchical power, by  
rending a settled empire into a multitude of little govern-  
ments. *Locke.*  
When its way th' impetuous passion found,  
I rend my tresses, and my breast I wound. *Pope.*  
From cloud to cloud the rending lightnings rage. *Thomf.*  
**RENDER**, *n. f.* [*from rend*.] One that rends; a tearer.  
To RENDER, *v. a.* [*rendre*, Fr.]  
1. To return; to pay back.  
What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits. *Pf.*  
They that render evil for good are adversaries. *Pf. xxxviii.*  
Will ye render me a recompense? *Job iii. 4.*  
Let him look into the future state of bliss or misery, and  
see there God, the righteous judge, ready to render every man  
according to his deeds. *Locke.*  
2. To restore; to give back.  
Hither the seas at stated times resort,  
And shove the laden vessels into port;  
Then with a gentle ebb retire again,  
And render back their cargo to the main. *Addison.*  
3. To give upon demand.  
The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit, than seven men  
that can render a reason. *Proverbs xxvi. 16.*  
4. To invest with qualities; to make.  
Because the nature of man carries him out to action, it is  
no wonder if the same nature renders him solicitous about the  
issue. *South's Sermons.*  
Love  
Can answer love, and render bliss secure, *Thomson.*  
5. To represent; to exhibit.  
I heard him speak of that same brother,  
And he did render him the most unnatural  
That liv'd amongst men. *Shakef.*  
6. To translate.  
Render it in the English a circle; but 'tis more truly ren-  
dered a sphere. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
He has a clearer idea of strigil and fistrum, a curry-comb  
and cymbal, which are the English names dictionaries render  
them by. *Locke.*  
He